

1 / 12

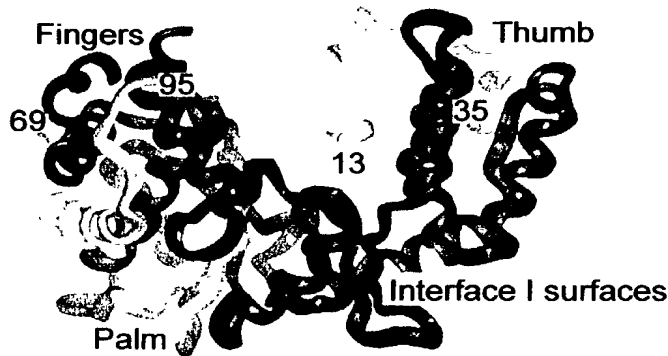


FIG. 1

FIG. 2A

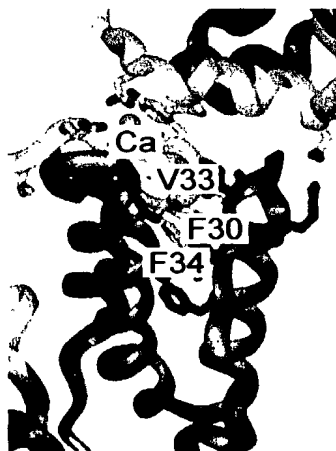
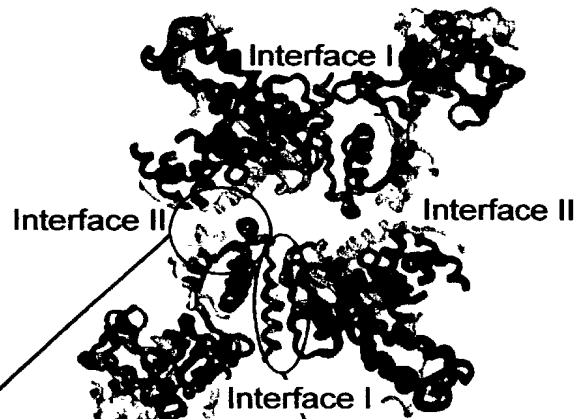


FIG. 2B

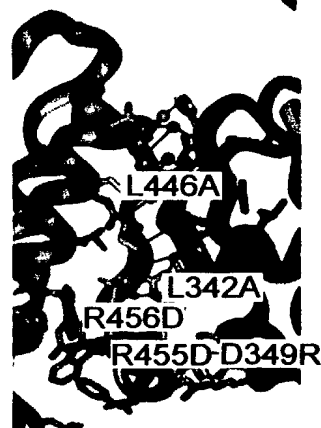
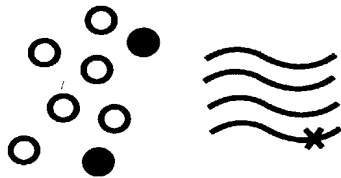


FIG. 2C

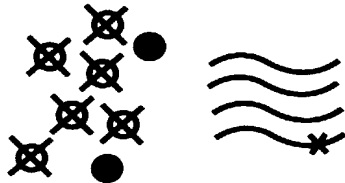
2 / 12

**A. WHEN THE DRUG TARGET  
IS MONOMERIC**

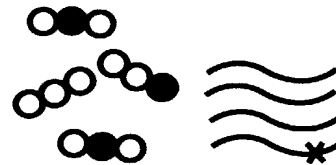


**GENETIC:** Drug<sup>R</sup> mutations will  
usually be dominant

**CONSEQUENCES:** Resistant viral  
progeny are easily selected  
in presence of drug

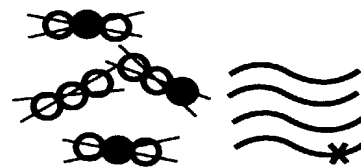


**B. WHEN THE DRUG TARGET  
IS OLIGOMERIC**



**GENETIC:** Drug<sup>R</sup> mutations will  
usually be recessive

**CONSEQUENCES:** Resistant viral  
progeny are less likely to be  
selected in presence of drug



**FIG. 3**

3 / 12

FIG. 4

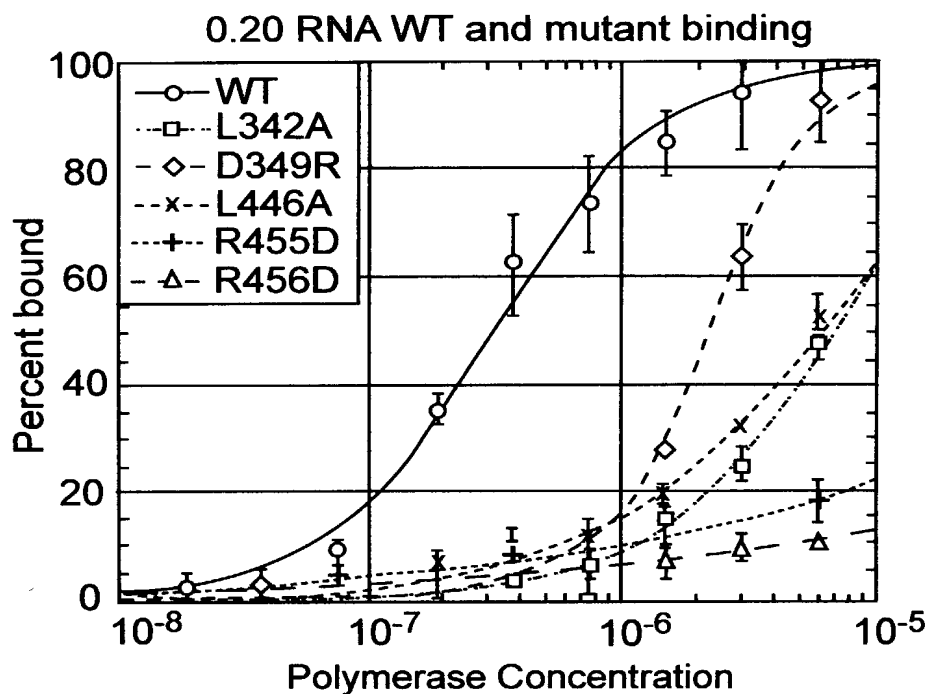
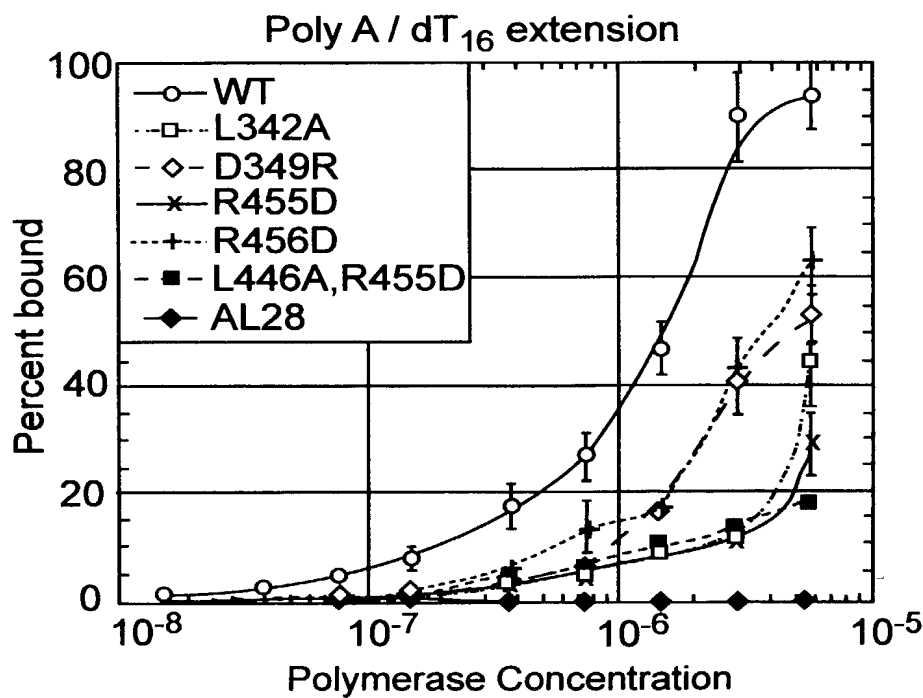
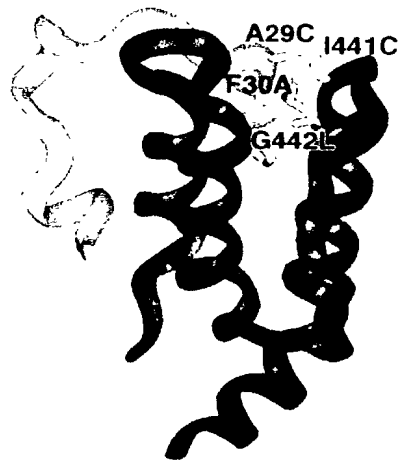


FIG. 5



4 / 12

FIG. 6



5 / 12

FIG. 7

5.20 RNA binding

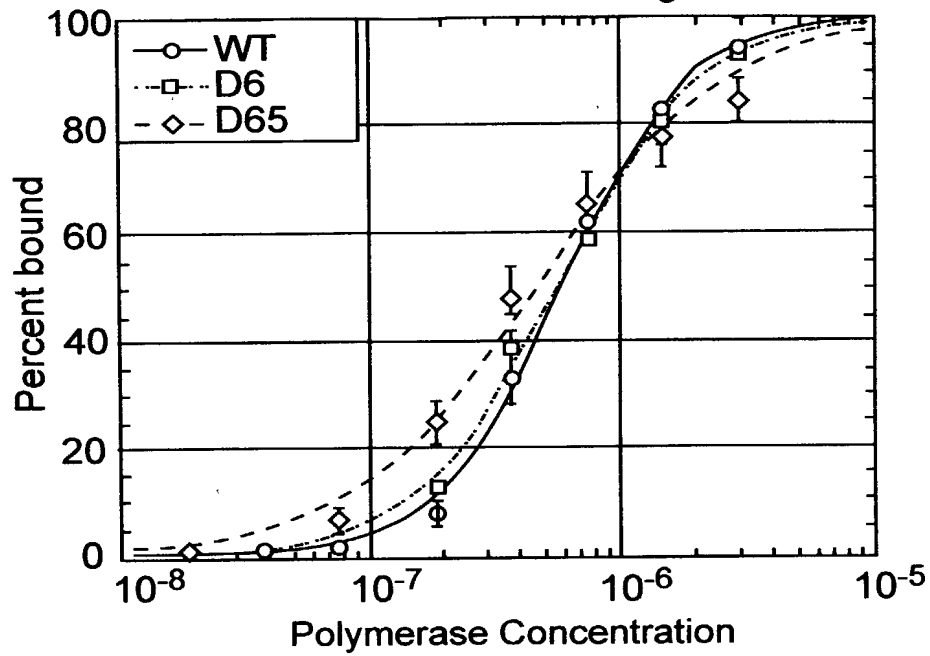
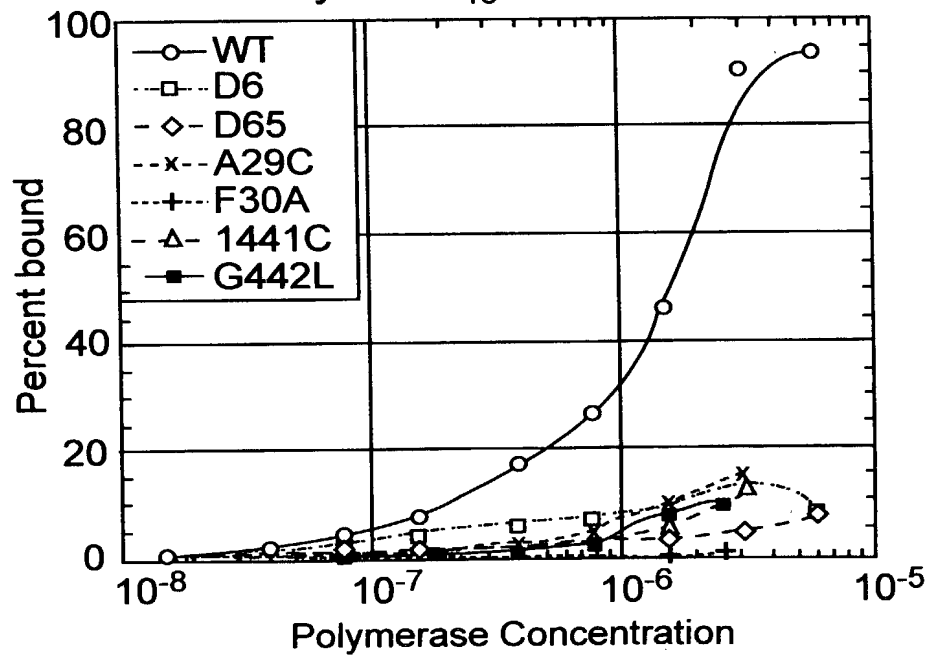


FIG. 8

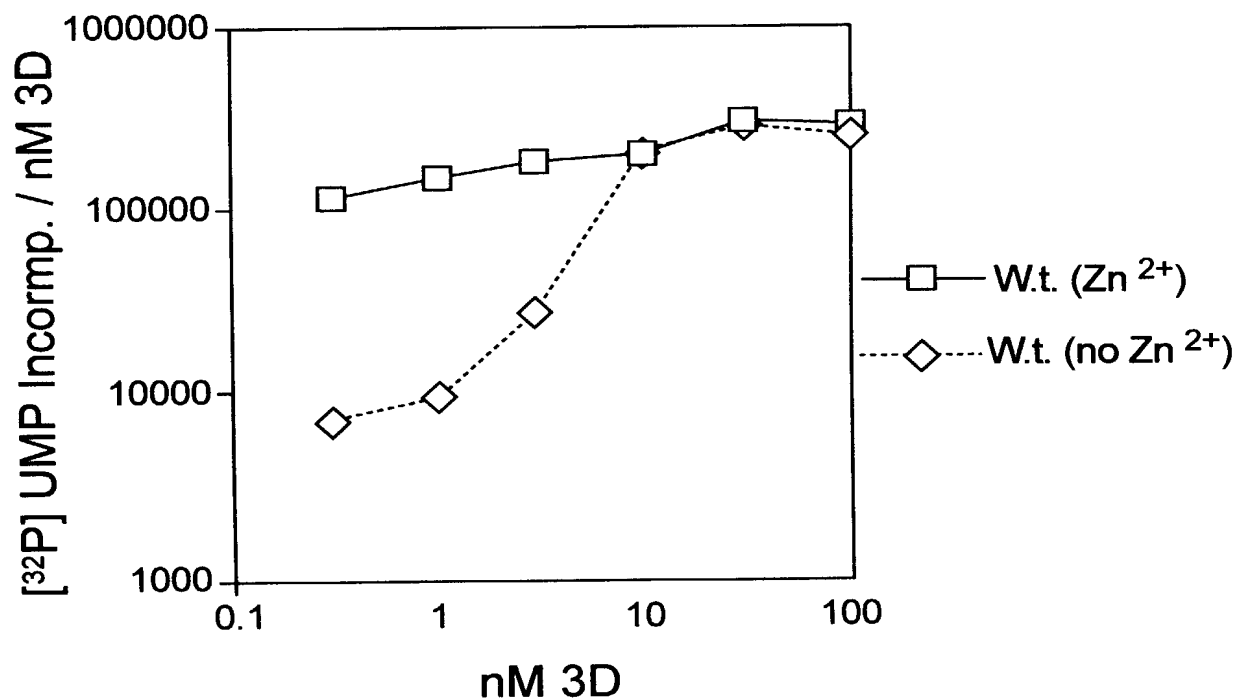
Poly A / dt<sub>16</sub> extension



6 / 12

FIG. 9

Effect of 3D Dilution on Activity



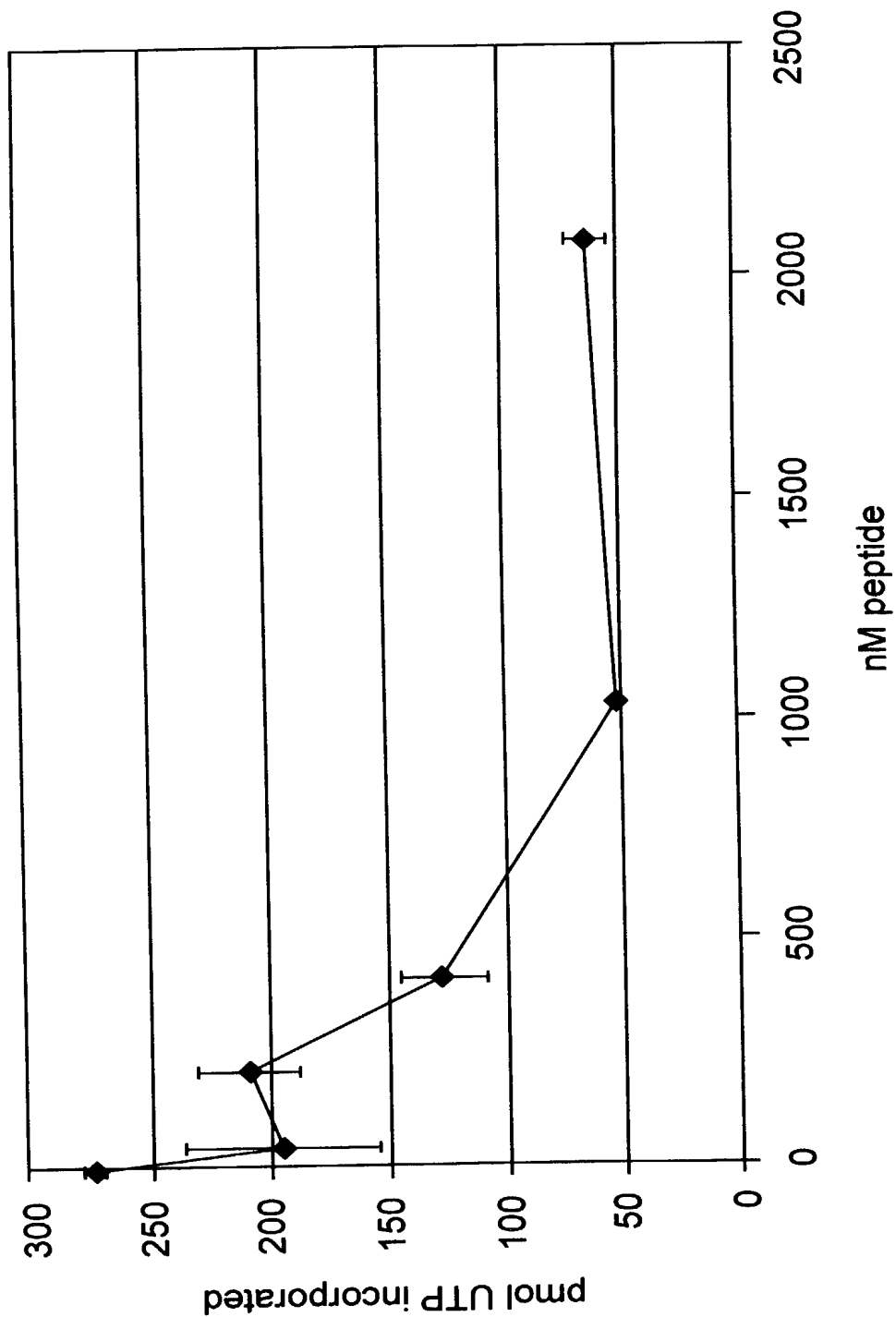
7 / 12

FIG. 10  
Modeling RNA Into the Poliovirus Oligomer



8 / 12

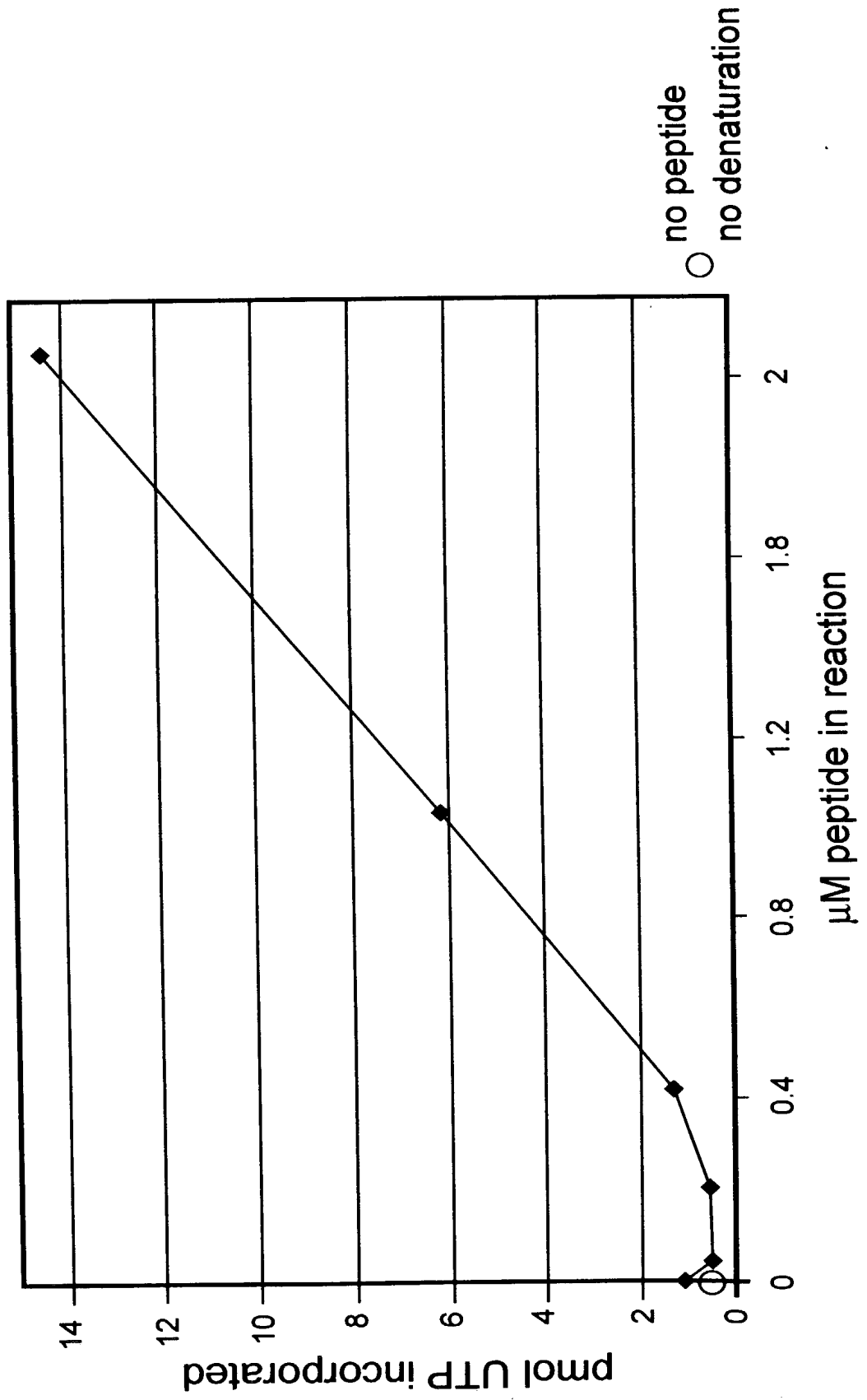
FIG. 11





9 / 12

FIG. 12



10 / 12

FIG. 13

25  $\mu$ M peptide



No peptide



11 / 12

Homologous and heterologous pol-pol  
two hybrid interactions

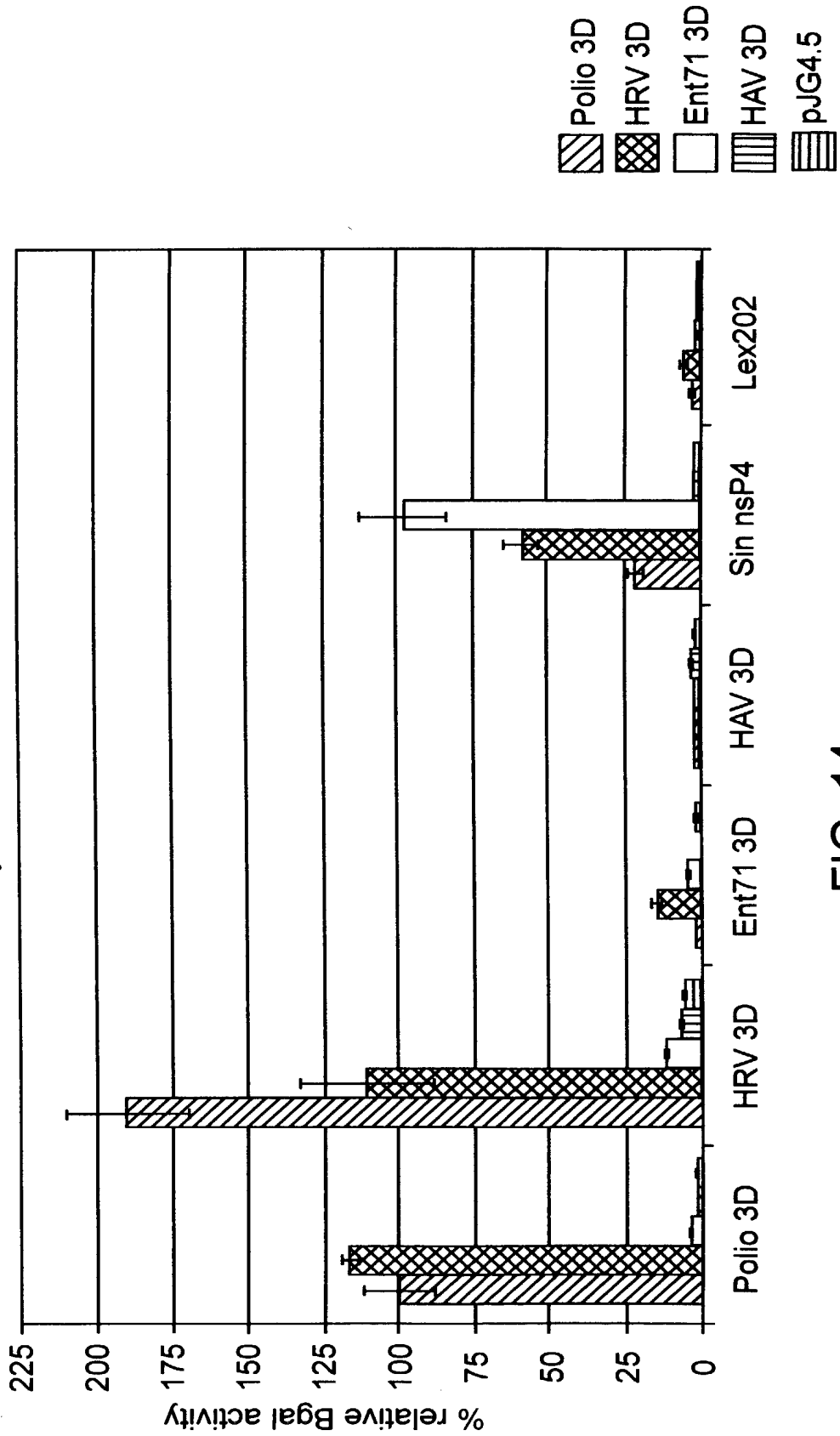


FIG. 14

12 / 12

FIG. 15

Bgal of Heterol. Int II  
(LexPolio 3D d65 vs. HRV (1-136))

